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ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES WARNING ON AS-SADAT BLUE NILE REMARKS

LD021155Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Report on Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement]

[Text] In its statement issued today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that in a statement on 30 May 1978, As-Sadat had said: If any measure is taken to alter the natural course of the Blue Nile, Egypt will take a strong countermeasure, even if this results in war. If fraternal Sudan is exposed to any invasion, Egypt will side with Sudan. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said this statement is an important indication of planned major military intervention in Ethiopia.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said proof of the planned major military intervention was furnished by the open campaign of hostility, provocation and on sabre-rattling against Ethiopia.

The spokesman noted that As-Sadat's warning was aimed at diverting the Egyptian broad masses' attention from (?pressing) domestic problems and focusing it on Ethiopia. It added that it is obvious that international plotters, whose principle is "divide and rule," are behind the sinister plan.

The following is the statement made by the spokesman in clarification:

First, if we look back through history, Egypt has always cherished the dangerous dream of taking control of the Red Sea and the Blue Nile, and of colonizing Ethiopia. Ethiopia regards this frantic attempt upon the Red Sea and the Blue Nile as an attempt to strangle it. Ethiopia has always been a Red Sea power. Ethiopia's sovereignty over the Red Sea was unquestioned even before 640 A.D., the time of the Arab conquest of Egypt. In 641 A.D., Ethiopia, in defense of its rights, fought (Umaydu, Khalif Umar Alahkab), who sent armies to the Red Sea in a futile challenge to her right of possession. But the followers of the Prophet Muhammad were still able to defend the Muslim faith, because of Ethiopia's historic possession of the Red Sea and its support for the followers of the Prophet Muhammad.

Second, when in 1868 the British imperialists invaded Ethiopia with 32,000 troops, Egypt helped the British invader by sending troops. Following this, in order to insure supplies of cotton for the Lancashire mills, and in gratitude for Egypt's help, Britain allowed Egypt to take Massawa as a bridgehead for the march on central Ethiopia. Over 40,000 Egyptian troops led by U.S. and European officers like [name indistinct] invaded Ethiopia. Although history does not directly repeat itself, incidents which occurred in one historic period repeat themselves in another historic period. We advise President as-Sadat and his accomplices to look back at the ignominy which Egypt suffered in 1875 and 1876 in Gura and Gundet, as well as the 100 million pounds sterling cost of the consequences of the invasion, which made Egypt aware of what kind of country Ethiopia is.

He added that Egypt must note that if its ability to look back at its humiliations in the past is lacking, and if, at this time, it wishes to commit a similar shameful act, it will enter a quagmire from which it will not extricate itself.

The consequences and dangers of wars in this world, a world in which acquiring war materiel and being powerful is no guarantee of security, and the results of avoiding war, should be compared. It is imperative to know that the consequences are considerable.

Third, Sudan would do well to disregard Egypt's talk of defending that country. Sudan has nothing to fear from Ethiopia. Ethiopia does not pursue politics of intimidation. Ethiopia does not wish to colonize any country. In addition, it does not have plans to resettle its peoples in other countries. It is important to recall that great assistance rendered by Ethiopia to the follower of the great mahdi, Khalid Abdullahi, the Sudanese leader from 1881 to 1896, to preserve Sudanese independence. In addition, it should be recalled that the 16-year civil war in Sudan was stopped with the assistance of Ethiopia. This proves that there is no country more pleased at the freedom and independence of Sudan than Ethiopia.

Fourth, it is from the Blue Nile that Egypt and Sudan get 85 percent of their annual water consumption, if this river has an international character, its national existence also cannot be denied. There is no reason for Ethiopia to extend helping hands to those who periodically conspire against it while others do all they can to destroy this country without displaying good intentions and cooperation. [sentence as heard]

Fifth, Ethiopia has not threatened anyone, made any declaration in the nature of a threat, or mobilized its troops in support of a threat. However, Egypt, in direct violation of the UN and the OAU charters and disregarding of the basic principles of the civilized nations which govern international relations, seeks to pressure Ethiopia into accepting laws which suit its own interests alone. In protection of its own interests, Egypt has not been appealing to the international community regarding territorial integrity and the sanctity of borders and its rights to control its natural resources. But whenever the same problems face other countries, Egypt plays quite another tune. It completely disobeys international principles and laws for its own political ends. It denies others what it desires for itself. Because of Egypt, a number of African countries have severed relations with Israel. However, disgracing black Africa and even without consulting the OAU, President as-Sadat officially visited Israel and by his visit has shamed Africa. Worse than this, Egypt trains terrorists and trouble-makers to destablize African countries.

In this respect, Egypt has been caught red-handed committing air piracy. It has been a full participant in the invasion of Ethiopia. Egypt is directly threatening Ethiopia, denying its right to use its natural resources for its growth and development. All this is done by Egypt as a result of that country's desire to safeguard its strategic interests.

This potentially dangerous policy is the reverse of statesmanlike: It is sheer blindness. As in earlier times, so today, Egypt has conspired with forces which have risen up to destroy Ethiopia's independence and territorial unity. Unlike its previous strategems aimed at safeguarding its strategic interests, Egypt today is beating the drum of the cold war. This dangerous (?policy) will have the ugly consequences of destabilizing world peace and tranquility. Ethiopia chooses peace, not war, cooperation not conflict. Its policy has never led it to disregard international obligations and laws. Ethiopia will not stand by in the face of any threat its independence, territorial integrity and national peace, even though it desires peace. Egypt bears all the responsibility for the consequences of its unfriendly stand and provocation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs ends its statement here.

PDRY EMBASSY DENIES DIPLOMATIC EXPULSION ALLEGATIONS

LD031515Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Embassy of the PDRY in Addis Ababa today categorically denied some Western mass media reports that some of the diplomats of the democratic republic were expelled by the Ethiopian Government.

In a press release, the embassy said that the motive behind such a fabricated propaganda campaign is to drive a wedge between the PDRY and socialist Ethiopia, whose bilateral relations are now stronger than at any time before. The release said: the mass media in certain Western countries are systematically alleging that the Embassy of the PDRY is interfering in the internal affairs of Ethiopia and violating the sovereignty of the country, particularly the British Broadcasting Corporation, which stated that the Ethiopian Government expelled diplomats of the Embassy of the PDRY. The embassy release said: The PDRY is fully aware of the wicked motives of the Western mass media in spreading such false news and launching a propaganda campaign against progressive countries to create misunderstanding and conflict among all the states in the region.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS REPORTED STARVING IN WOLLO REGION

LD022054Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Between 600,000 and 1 million people are starving in the Wag, Lasta, (Wadla Dlanta) and Warra Yesenu districts of western Wollo region due to food shortages caused by changes in the weather. Between 140 and 200 people have become seriously ill after eating poisonous herbs there.

The drought and lack of food in the region have been caused by continuous plowing of the soil and by deforestation, which has caused soil erosion. Moreover, during the rule of Haile Selassie nothing was done to promote education, health and development in the region. The situation has been worsened by the banditry perpetrated by Ethiopian Democratic Union [EDU] gangs, who rank among the chief enemies of the poor Ethiopian peasants. The EDU has been destroying health centers and schools in the area.

Farmers in the highland areas have long relied upon sorghum crops, but have now switched to poisonous herbs. This has resulted in serious illness.

Some 47 people have died and 45 have been hospitalized after contracting ergotism. Laboratory tests on the herbs revealed that they had been affected by a poisonous fungus called ergot. It has been confirmed that when a person eats such herbs, the blood circulation is affected, then the hands and legs swell [words indistinct]. This disease broke out because of the weather changes in the region which has affected crops and forced the farmers to eat anything available.

ENVOY DENIES OFFENSIVE AGAINST ERITREANS

TAC021935Y Paris AFP in English 1629 GMT 2 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Nairobi, 2 June--Ethiopia today denied that its forces had launched a general offensive against secessionists in its northern province of Eritrea and dismissed as groundless charges that its troops had committed acts of genocide.

Ethiopian Ambassador to Kenya Mengiste Desta said here that Ethiopian troops were conducting a series of selective operations against specific military objectives with the aim of dislodging secessionist forces from positions they control. He stressed that the town of Barentu between the Eritrean capital of Asmara and the Sudanese border was in government hands. Eritrean secessionists recently announced that a major Ethiopian offensive against this town had begun.

The Ethiopian ambassador also emphasized that despite the current military operations, Addis Ababa's offer to negotiate with the secessionists on autonomy for the Red Sea province still stood. He noted that in May 1976, the Ethiopian Government had unveiled a nine-point plan for a democratic solution to the Eritrean problem based on internal autonomy. He said that the secessionists had rejected these peaceful offers.

The Ethiopian envoy later denounced the propaganda campaigns against Ethiopia launched by the Western media over the situation in Eritrea. He reiterated that Eritrea was a purely domestic problem and said that no country, organization or mass medium had the right to intervene in the internal affairs of a state.

Mr Mengiste stressed that his government was not required to explain the presence of foreign personnel on its territory. He condemned the political and material support given to Eritrean secessionists by "reactionary" Arab states on the false pretext that Eritrea is an Arab land. He added that the objective of this support was to turn the Red Sea into an Arab lake and deprive Ethiopia of its coastline.

ELF SPOKESMAN SAYS 18,000 CUBANS ALONG FRONTLINE

TA041628Y Paris AFP in English 1620 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Doha, June 4 (AFP)--More than 18,000 Cuban soldiers armed with modern fighter and bomber planes as well as with tanks and heavy artillery, are stationed along the front line between Eritrean secessionists and Ethiopian forces, the Eritrean Liberation Front's representative in the gulf, Osman Abu Bakr, said here today.

Mr Bakr, whose visit here is part of a tour of Arab countries aimed at obtaining concrete support, said the secessionists yesterday fought off a violent Ethiopian attack on Assab, Eritrea's second largest port.

Reporting continued fighting in Asmara and Massawa, Mr Bakr said Eritrean forces had so far held out against various attacks.

KENYA

INFORMATION MINISTER WARNS LUOS AGAINST FACTIONALISM

LD050840Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr Omolo-Okero, has reminded the Luo community that unity is the cardinal factor of development. Mr Okero, who was addressing a mammoth KANU [Kenya African National Union] rally in Siayai district today, urged the Luo community to refrain from creating factions whose aim is to create animosity among the people. He pointed out that the people should not expect a political messiah to help them develop the area, but should work on the project themselves.

The meeting was attended by fifteen members of parliament including the minister for community affairs, Dr Ouko, and the minister for tourism and wildlife, Mr Ogutu.

SOMALIA

WSLF FORCES CLAIM 362 ETHIOPIANS, ALLIES KILLED

LD031520Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] On 22 May, Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] killed 72 Abyssinian soldiers and their allies. They also destroyed three tanks and five trucks in an ambush at the village of [name indistinct], which is between Kebradahare and Warder.

On 29 May, the WSLF freedom fighters also killed 94 soldiers in an encounter with the troops of the unholy alliance, at a village called (Surya-Sagaro) which is between Kebradahare and (Shilabo). In other encounters last week, the WSLF freedom fighters killed 196 soldiers and destroyed four armored cars. The freedom fighters fought bravely and showed high morale which left the enemy stupefied. [as heard]

UGANDA

AMIN URGES USSR TO SUPPLY MORE ARMS TO AFRICA

LD021708Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Life President Amin has accused the British imperialists, the U.S. aggressors and Zionist Israel of being malicious in spreading propaganda that the Soviet Union is interfering in the internal affairs of African states, especially in the Shaba Province of Zaire and the Horn of Africa where the Ethiopian Government is fighting secessionist Eritreans. At the same time, the conqueror of the British Empire has appealed to President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union to resist such malicious propaganda mounted by the Western countries against the Soviet Union, especially Zionist Israel and Britain.

The life president said this when he was receiving the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Musiyko, at the Nile mansion. He briefed him in detail on the role the government and the people of the Soviet Union play in assisting independent African states and those territories which are still under colonial yoke. President Amin appealed to the Soviet Union not to listen to the imperialists' propaganda and to go ahead in giving more assistance, including being the major supplier of arms to African states, as Uganda, Angola and Ethiopia, as well as other friendly countries in the Arab world, Latin America and Europe, in order to strengthen their position militarily.

This, the conqueror of the [illegible] Empire declared, will end any Western military threat to peace and security of [illegible] an Continent and other peace-loving countries of the world.

In reply, the Soviet ambassador expressed sincere thanks to Life President Amin for his advice and encouragement to the people of the Soviet Union. He assured Dr Amin that his government will follow the field marshall's advice, especially supporting the African people who are fighting for their freedom. He paid special tribute to Field Marshal Amin for the keen interest he had taken in the total liberation of Africa and Palestine.

CAMEROON

CAMEROON BUDGET SET 20 PERCENT HIGHER THAN 1977-78

PA0311259Y Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 3 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Yaounde, Jun 3 (AFP)--Cameroon's budget for 1978-79 has been set at 165,245 million CFA francs (660.6 million dollars), it was announced here today.

The budget, approved by the cabinet on Thursday, is 20.6 per cent up on last year's.

CHAD

COMMANDER CONFIRMS FRENCH PARTICIPATION IN CHAD ATTACK

PA0222125Y Paris AFP in English 2030 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Ati, central Chad, June 2 (AFP)--Paratroops backed by French forces killed about 150 guerrillas of the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) in an operation at Djedaa on Wednesday, military sources said here today.

French forces commander Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Claude Hamel told newsmen here that some 150 Chad soldiers took part in the Djedaa attack. French units from the Foreign Legion First Cavalry and the Third Marine Infantry Regiment took part within the framework of the French support mission to the Chad Army requested by the Chad Government, he said.

Military sources said that there had been between three and four hundred FROLINAT guerrillas at the Djedaa oasis which lies in the Batha region of Chad and about 400 kms (250 miles) northeast of the capital.

A Chad military communique published in Ndjamena today said the FROLINAT losses were 159 dead and three wounded guerrillas captured. The communique said the fighting occured after FROLINAT elements from Salal, Arada and Faya-Largeau attacked Djedaa, which was being defended by a government unit. The government forces suffered three wounded, the communique said.

A counter-attack was mounted immediately, the communique went on, and the attackers were forced to flee Djedaa, leaving behind a large quantity of Soviet and Romanian-made weapons.

Lieut Col Hamel showed newsmen the weapons recaptured at Djedaa, which included 10 SAM-7 ground-to-air rocket launchers, two recoilless cannons, a 60 mm mortar and three RPG-7 anti-tank rocket launchers, as well as several heavy machineguns and some rifles.

Newsmen were also shown the wreckage of a French Air Force Jaguar jet which crashed some five kms (three miles) east of Ati while carrying out reconnaissance missions during the Wednesday fighting. Unconfirmed reports said the aircraft had been hit while trying to give support to ground-troops operating against the FROLINAT guerrillas at Djedaa.

Reports here said that calm had now returned to the southern area of Batha, following the Djedaa combat. The FROLINAT guerrillas were understood to be withdrawing toward their rear bases at Salal and Arada.

Military observers in Ndjamena ranked the counter-attack against the guerrillas at Djedaa as an important reversal for FROLINAT which had stopped the guerrilla advance against garrisons at Moussoro, Ati, Abeche and Mongo. These remained heavily defended by Chad forces officered by French troops, sources said.

Meanwhile in Paris today Jean Kanapa, a member of the French Communist Party Political Bureau, said the French intervention in Chad "henceforth assumes the form of a virtual war."

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing had decided to go ahead with the French involvement in Chad "without the knowledge of parliament and without being able to use the pretext of threats against the security of French nationals" in Chad, Mr Kanapa said.

Confirmation that French troops were directly engaged in combat against the Chad liberation movement created a situation which "all the more makes it necessary for a massive popular reply to this adventurist policy," Mr Kanapa said. Such a reply was expected on Monday when the French Communist Party and one young communist movement will stage a demonstration here in Paris, Mr Kanapa added.

Meanwhile President Giscard d'Estaing himself, speaking in Paris about recent French engagements in Africa said France "has no intention of undertaking engagements which exceed its interests or go beyond its alliances." France is a peaceful nation, the French president said, and no where was it, or would it become, involved in offensive actions.

CONGO

CONGO SAYS NO TO INTER-AFRICAN PEACE FORCE

LD031555Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The People's Republic of the Congo is a progressive country. In fact, this is being demonstrated by systematicly dedicating ourselves to the liberation struggle of all peace-loving and justice-loving countries.

In the country, as abroad, the policy we apply is aimed at fully and effectively [word indistinct] accelerating this liberation struggle. In other words, our people's support is total and unconditional. The support has been irreversibly given for 15 years, since 1963, when the Congolese people [words indistinct].

Since then, everywhere and above all, problems (?crop up in our natural milieu). The Congolese people have clearly taken up positions, either in favor or against. Examples are not lacking (?in support of this assertion). The latest example concerns the creation of an inter-African intervention force.

The decision to set up this institution was made at the fifth Franco-African summit held in Paris between (?18) and 22 May. The French capital is not the place chosen to discuss the security of the African Continent. (?The idea of the setting up such a force) by Africans themselves remains a task of the OAU, the Organization of African Unity, an organization set up by independent Africa to (?study) its numerous problems. The OAU has not declared itself incompetent in the affair.

This is the analysis made by the political leaders of our country. The conclusions of their (?decision) are simple: no to the Inter-African intervention force!

The members of the party Military Committee [PMC] who examined the matter yesterday have noted and denounced the idea, born in Dakar and implemented in Paris.

[Unnamed PMC member--begin recording] (?We denounce the idea) of the creation of the intended inter-African military force of intervention by the participants to the fifth Franco-African summit. This force is a true machine of destruction, of destabilization of the progressive African regimes and of the suffocation of the democratic forces cropping up in Africa. This military force (?produced) by imperialism is the manifestation in broad daylight, of the neocolonial designs on the whole of our continent. It will accordingly destroy the OAU efforts, which envisage the total liberation of Africa and a merciless struggle against the champions of apartheid.

It is paradoxical that the former colonizing countries should today put themselves spontaneously at the disposal of the liberation war of Africa. It is obvious that the so-called inter-African military intervention force will not fight in South Africa, as it is aimed by imperialist countries, who curiously now dedicate themselves to the decolonization of Africa. In reality, this is a maneuver aimed at reconquering the lost positions and and to perpetuate exploitation [words indistinct] of African resources.

The People's Republic of the Congo totally disapproves of this [word indistinct] of African states who met in Paris to set up an inter-African military force of intervention on the edge of their own pan-African organization, namely the OAU.

African people must consider this as an act of high treason and as a flagrant violation of their security. It is the OAU which brings together independent African states, a political conquest of all African peoples. It only has a right to create a pan-African military force for the security of the continent. After all, Comrade Marien Ngouabi had already launched, at the Rabat summit on 13 June 1972 the idea of setting up inter-African military contingents.

In the face of all this alarming [word indistinct] the party Military Committee once again appeals to our people to mobilize themselves behind the party, and to redouble vigilance in order not to be distracted by the machinations [words indistinct] of international imperialism and its local lackeys. [end recording]

BRAZZAVILLE: CONGO RECOGNIZES POLISARIO FRONT

LD031630Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The People's Republic of the Congo has decided to recognize the POLISARIO Front as the sole legitimate representative of the Saharan people. It denounced the illegal occupation of West Sahara, and it says that the Saharan people must freely decide their own destiny. This decision was made because the People's Republic of the Congo always thought that the fraternal countries illegally occupying that African territory would one day assume an attitude which would put the interests of our continent's people first. This has not been the case.

This decision was made yesterday at the party Military Committee meeting.

ZAIRE

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

PRC Military Aid 'Possible'

OW040101Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0057 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, June 4 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua arrived here last night for four days of talks with Zairese leaders centered on last month's fighting in the mineral-rich province of Shaba.

He said possible Chinese military aid to Zaire would figure in his discussions.

Mr Huang will travel today to Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba, to confer with President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Mr Huang said on arrival: "The strategic position of Zaire and its great natural wealth have always attracted the greedy attention of the Soviet social imperialists and the second invasion of Shaba is part of the world strategy of aggression worked out by the Russian imperialists."

He was the highest-ranking Chinese official to visit Zaire since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1972. President Mobutu visted China in 1973 and 1974.

Mr Huang began his official talks yesterday with Foreign Affairs Commissioner (Minister) Umba-Di-Lutete.

Mobutu, Huang Hua Meet in Lubumbashi

LD050640Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lubumbashi, 4 June, AZAP--The president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, in an audience in Lubumbashi today met Mr Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Lubumbashi from Kinshasa (?early this morning). Welcoming the Chinese statesman, the president of the republic expressed satisfaction with this visit, for, he stressed, it is in misfortune that one comes to know who one's true friends are.

The Chinese minister told Guide Mobutu Sese Seko that he is pleased to be in the Republic of Zaire at a moment when the Zairian people are facing the difficulties that we now know. He expressed to him the greetings, support and friendship of the Chinese president, people and government. He took the occasion to deliver some gifts to the president-founder comprising [words indistinct] in the hand.

The Chinese statesman was introduced to Guide Mobutu by [words indistinct].

The Chinese ambassador to Zaire, Mr Kung Ta-fei, and the Zairian ambassador to Peking, Citizen Tumawaku, were present at the talks. [sentence indistinct]

Huang Hua Leaves Lubumbashi

LD050642Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1720 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Lubumbashi, 4 June, AZAP--Lubumbashi--Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, who left for Kolwezi this morning with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, returned to Lubumbashi this evening.

The militants of Kolwezi town gave the president of the republic a delirious welcome. On its way, the presidential party was given a tumultuous ovation by the crowd.

The Chinese foreign minister left Lubumbashi at 1830, Kinshasa time, with his Zairian counterpart, citizen Umba-Di-Lutete, who gave a dinner in honor of his guest.

Huang Hua Visits Kolwezi

LD042303Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1920 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] Kolwezi--Since the resumption of production in the Gecamines copper mines in Kolwezi, daily output has risen to 13,000 tons. The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, today visited the area and was shown opencast copper mines. An official who showed the minister around said that production would continue during the absence of the expatriates.

The Chinese minister was also able to witness the very warm welcome which President Mobutu Sese Seko received by the crowds in the area.

Shortly before taking the plane to Kinshasa, the Chinese foreign minister said: "As a country which is a friend of Zaire, the People's Republic of China is proud of the second victory over the enemy which the valiant Zairian people have achieved. I have gone through the Manika trade zone and noted--besides the damage caused by the rebels--the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people of Kolwezi shown for President Mobutu Sese Seko."

On the subject of the talks he had this morning in Lubumbashi with the president of the republic, Mr Huang Hua first stated that his visit to Zaire had been decided on before the invasion of the town of Kolwezi. This visit took place following the victory of Zaire over the forces of evil. He stressed that he attached special importance to this victory.

He then indicated that he had had a cordial conversation with Guide Mobutu Sese Seko, exchanging views on different problems of joint interest, and adding that "our joint desire is to continually develop our friendly relations, and that it was jointly agreed to further develop these relations for the strengthening of Sino-Zairian cooperztion."

Peking Coverage of Visit

For Peking media coverage of PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to Zaire, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 5 June and subsequent issues of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

AZAP COMMENTS ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD031540Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--The visit, starting today, of the PRC foreign minister to the Republic of Zaire enhances the relations which have been woven between Kinshasa and Peking since November 1972, when the two states (?Zaire and China) decided to establish [words indistinct] hundreds of millions of Chinese and the 21 million Zairians undertook to build up a sincere friendship based on mutual esteem and interests, respect for each other's sovereignty and (?mutually) beneficial cooperation.

Such an effort is indubitably to be written in the [word indistinct] of todays world. Belonging to the same ideological and geog. aphic area is bound to create affinities. However, common aspirations transcend alliances based on geography and ideology and make people determined to share their [word indistinct] and unite their [words indistinct] with a view to building a world of peace, of [word indistinct] people its destiny and the seal of its intrinsic personality and of [word indistinct].

China and Zaire are both countries in the process of becoming industrialized. With a [words indistinct] they aspire to peace and happiness. They have faith in their ability to unite their strength to [word indistinct] their (?common) aims. More than once in the past, the Zairian people, mainly through the voice of its guide, has been able to congratulate itself and give as an example the cooperation it receives from the Chinese people in the realization of its development and the insurance of the defense of its territory.

Today the extended family of the Popular Movement of the Revolution is faced with the designs of an infamous coalition, the armed branch of which is made up of the residue [words indistinct] had already tried to choke [words indistinct] these circumstances Mr Huang Hua, as testimony of friendship and solidarity. It realizes its importance and will be able to prove worthy of it.

AZAP REPORTS RECAPTURE OF TOWN OF MUTSHATSHA

LD032012Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1710 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lubumbashi--Troops of the Zaire armed forces, a battalion formed exclusively of officer cadets from the officers training school, forced their way into Mutshatsha at noon on 3 June and after serious clashes forced the rebels to retreat in the direction of Angola via the border post of Minilunga, in Zambian territory.

We regret to announce that the losses from the ranks of the Zaire armed forces are 1 dead and 3 wounded when a mine exploded, while the losses on the rebel side, in men and material, are not known. The wounded and the body of the regiment officer killed on the field of honor are to arrive in Lubumbashi this evening.

According to eyewitness reports gathered by a military source, the attack this morning was ordered by Gen Mobutu Sese Seko after reports were received that 50 foreign [word indistinct] had been massacred by the rebels in the jungle. The Zaire military authorities had sought to save the lives of the hostages and had been over-due [word indistinct] so as not to force them to kill the innocent. This, military sources in Lubumbashi have confirmed, explains the time the operational command has taken to go on the offensive to recapture Mutshatsha.

Nothing therefore stood in the way of the launching of this operation once Major [word indistinct] who commanded the outlaws, last Saturday cowardly ordered the assassination of the hostages, after having himself been seriously wounded during the fighting in Kolwezi and deprived of provisions for the hostages. The military monitoring services assisted the operational command by intercepting all enemy messages.

The town of Mutshatsha was belleaguered [invested] at midday by the [word indistinct] military training school, who would normally complete their training [word indistinct]. Mobutu Sese Seko closed the school on his return from Paris, Fez and Dakar and sent the young cadets to the front in order to make full officers of them later.

The battalion which recaptured Mutshatsha was led by Zaire officers from the Higher Military Center in Kinshasa, which trains chief of staff technicians. In Lubumbashi, as well as in Kinshasa, there is rejoicing that the town of Mutshatsha has been recaptured from the rebels by Zairians alone, without outside help.

50 MOROCCAN SOLDIERS ARRIVE IN LUBUMBASHI

TA041933Y Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Lubumbashi, Zaire, June 4 (AFP)--A plane carrying 50 Moroccan soldiers arrived today in Lubumbashi, capital of Zaire's strife-torn Shaba province. Another Moroccan contingent of unspecified strength was expected to arrive later in the day.

(Reliable sources in Rabat said earlier that an advance party of the Moroccan contingent scheduled to relieve French Foreign Legion troops in the area had left Morocco's southern town of Aqadir aboard a U.S. C-141 cargo plane.)

MOBUTU COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE ON FORMER KOLWEZI COMMANDANT

LD021130Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Kinshasa--President Mobutu Sese Seko has commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed last Saturday by the War Council in Lubumbashi on former Brig Gen Tshikeva, former commandant of Kolwezi town and of the 14th Kamanyola Brigade.

ZAIRIAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAN TO RESIGN

TA031558Y Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 3 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Teheran, June 3 (AFP)--Mbeka Makosso today announced here that he was resigning as Zairese ambassador to Iran. He told AFP that his decision was motivated by "personal reasons".

Observers said that they believed the resignation was connected with the recent conflict in Zaire's Shaba Province.

Mr Makosso previously served in Brussels, Paris, Bonn and Washington.

UMBA-DI-LUTETE RETURNS FROM MONTHLONG TRIP

LD031513Y Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Umba-Di-Lutete, Zairian commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, returned to Kinshasa today after a 1-month trip abroad.

AFP: ZAIRIAN REBELS REGROUPING NORTH OF KOLWEZI

TA041509Y Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 4 Jun 78 TA

[By AFP special correspondent Louis-Marie Tattevin]

[Excerpt] Kolwezi, Zaire, June 4 (AFP)--A force of at least 100 anti-government rebels was last night reported to be regrouping some 15 kms (ten miles) north of this strife-torn mining town. Isolated rebel elements were also reported to have succeeded in gaining footholds in the town's African quarter, and a French paratroop officer commented: "They are waiting for us to go."

Rebel infiltration is one of the major problems facing the nightly patrols mounted by the 150 men of the Second French Foreign Legion Parachute Regiment who have stayed in Kolwezi to keep the peace in and around the economically vital copper mines. The other major problem the French troops face is their edgy relationship with elements of the Zairese Army stationed in the area.

MOBUTU VISITS BUNIA; REBEL ATTACK 'IMAGINARY'

LD031900Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1710 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lubumbashi, AZAP--General Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Movement for the Revolution, president of the republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces today visited [times indistinct] the town of Bunia, chief town of the subregion of Ituri in Haut Zaire, where he was able to see that peace prevails not only in the town itself but also throughout the subregion.

The great majority of the population, not being in the habit of listening to foreign radios, was very surprised when both national and foreign journalists who are accompanying the president-founder asked them questions about the imaginary rebel attack.

"Everything is calm here and everyone (?is going about his) usual business," the people said.

In Bunia and the surrounding area, there are about 300 expatriates, (?100) Greeks, mainly shopkeepers and industrialists, [number indistinct] Belgians, mostly in schools, 20 French agronomists working on a stock-farming and agriculture project for the World Bank, and some hundred others of different nationalities, mainly shopkeepers.

The subregional commissioner, citizen Ngbinzadi Tope, said that "nobody suspects anything and that there has been no panic among the people since the news was announced."

Thus, this report in the foreign press of an atack on the town of Bunia by rebels is simply the result of the imagination of those embittered people in Brussels where they are fomenting Machiavellian plans to destabilize Zaire with the support of the Russian-Cuban coalition and certain Belgian circles.

However, it reveals the profound intentions of its authors. The authorities in Ituri have already taken decisive measures to face any eventuality.

"The president-founder of the MPR has just given me precise instructions to guarantee the security of the sub-subregion," the subregional commissioner for Ituri said.

NIGERIA

STUDENTS TO RETURN TO CLASSES, TAKE EXAMS

LD040940Y Lagos International Serivce in English 0730 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Students of the Universities of Benin, Ibadan and Ilorin have indicated their intention to return to lectures without further delay. They have also promised to support any effort aimed at resolving the university crises in the country.

At the University of Lagos, the current academic year is to be readjusted to allow the students to complete their syllabus. Professional and final examinations will begin at the school institutions on the 26th of this month. An announcement by the university says that the senate will meet on the 26th of next month to consider examination results. The students of the University of Lagos who had earlier called off their boycott of lectures, will resume classes tomorrow.

The Nigerian Council for National Awareness has also joined in an appeal to the university students to return to classes. In a statement in Lagos, the council said that in the name of progress and peace in the country the students should call off their boycott of lectures. Meanwhile, the (?Mohammed) commission of enquiry into the university students' striking has concluded its sitting in Kaduna state. In the sitting, the commission received memoranda from the public, the (?Ahmadu Bello) University authorities and the student bodies.

TOGO

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY TO SEND 300 TROOPS TO ZAIRE

TA031904Y Paris AFP in English 1854 GMT 3 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Lome, June 3 (AFP)--Togo is preparing to dispatch 300 troops to Zaire within the coming hours as part of the pan-African intervention force whose creation was advocated at the recent French-African summit in Paris, reliable sources said here today. The decision was said to have been reached by the Central Committee of the ruling Togolese People's Rally (RPT) which met in the past days under the chairmanship of President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

So far Morocco, Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Gabon and Togo have pledged to contribute troops to the pan-African force which would be responsible for maintaining security in Africa in the wake of the recent abortive invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by Angolan-based Zairese rebels.

At the recent Paris summit, Gen Eyadema had endorsed creation of this force with French technical support. He had also insisted on the need to give priority to security problems in Africa and called on all African and non-African leaders to back Zaire against the "so-called" Katangese gendarmes.

ANGOLA

NETO HOLDS TALKS WITH KAUNDA IN LUNDA PROVINCE

LD050922Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the party and republic, has been holding talks since yesterday with his Zambian counterpart, Kenneth Kaunda, in Saurimo, Lunda Province.

Before this meeting,as we have already reported, Angolan and Zambian delegations, led by Angolan Defense Minister Comrade Commander Iko Carreira and by Zambian Trade Minister James Mopoma, held a meeting at Saurimo during which they reviewed cooperation matters and a number of proposals regarding an agreement on developing bilateral relations.

NETO SPEAKS OF DEVELOPMENT SHORTCOMINGS

LD021722Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Comrade President Agostinho Neto yesterday swore in Comrade Bemvindo Pitra as secretary of state for cooperation at a ceremony at Belas (?rotunda).

[Neto--begin recording] The People's Republic of Angola, which is attempting to overcome underdevelopment, has thousands of assistants and cooperative workers who are aiding the Angolan people in economic, technical, cultural and other fields. The organization and distribution of these cooperative workers throughout the various sectors has been undertaken by various ministries which also deal with their control and with the satisfaction of some [word indistinct] demands necessary to make their activity useful and to make it correspond to the objectives of cooperation.

[Few words indistinct], we cannot fail to note lesser or greater shortcomings in the fields of housing, food, transport and conditions of work, play and leisure and even health. These have not reached satisfactory levels, have [word indistinct] repercussions on returns and can even (?affect) morale and the enthusiasm and dedication to work for the construction of the human and material bases in (?our country).

Since cooperation will accompany the dialectics of development, and the training of national cadres, which is necessarily slow, international cooperation will not be able to [word indistinct] for many years. [end recording]

COMORO ISLANDS

DETAILS OF 13 MAY COUP DISCLOSED

PA022117Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1157 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Moroni, 2 Jun (AFP)--A former mercenary in Katanga, Bob Denard, at the head of 50 Europeans, is responsible for the military aspect of the coup d'etat which the enemies of the assassinated president of the Comoro Islands, Ali Soilih, staged on 13 May in Moroni.

Denard, also known here as "colonel daddy," "colonel boss," or "Colonel Said Mustafa Madhju," was in charge of the "clandestine liberation commandos" who on the night of 12 and 13 May took over the capital of the Comoro Islands and handed power to a directorate of civilians and military men led by Said Atthumani. Bob Denard's commandos did not experience many difficulties in carrying out the coup: A few sawed-off shotguns loaded with 10 guage shells were enough to unbolt some locks and seize President Soilih, who was in bed with a pleasant companion.

Denard, whom the new Comoros authorities have entrusted with the task of forming the "national liberation army", has revealed the role which he and his men played in the changing of the Comoran regime. He said it took him 3 to 4 months to complete the details of the landing operation and the coup d'etat, carried out with the complicity and participation of Comorans opposed to Soilih residing in the Comoro Islands and in Europe.

They sailed from Europe to Itsandra--near Moroni--where they landed, in approximately 30 to 35 days aboard a Breton fishing vessel in which they went around the Cape of Good Hope. "We could have gone around the world nonstop," Denard said when referring to the supplies in the ship's hold which were used, he said, to supply the local inhabitants during the first days, since they had been deprived of certain things for several months.

Five guards of the late president were killed, several guards were injured, and a "commando" suffered a back injury as a result of the coup.

"Colonel Madhju" is, of course, a member of the Military-Political Directorate that rules the Comoro Islands, and his authority and presence are noticed at every meeting of the new ruling group. The ministers and local authorities do not seem to be uncomfortable over this new form of "technical assistance," while, for its part, the local population seems to accept the situation with no problems, since it received Denard and his group as authentic liberators.

In nearby Madagascar, it is believed that if the role of a handful of mercenaries in the 13 May coup d'etat was so decisive, it is because the coup was planned by the Comoran politicians, who for the last 3 years have wanted to set the Comoro Islands on the path toward unity and development. It was said in Antananarivo that not a single new figure emerged among those who participated and supported, from nearby or far away, the physical elimination of Ali Soilih, successor of President Ahmed Abdallah, who he himself had ousted.

MADAGASCAR

POLITICAL LEADER WARNS OF 'IMPERIALIST' MANEUVERS

PA041418Y Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 4 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Antananarivo, June 4 (AFP)--The presence of 5,000 French Legionnaires on Reunion Island was a threat to Madagascar as was an "imperialist policy of joint defense" drawn up at the recent Franco-African summit in Paris, the leader of one of Madagascar's ruling political [word indistinct] said here today.

At a large demonstration organized in support of President Didier Ratsiraka and the Malagasy socialist revolution following riots on Madagascar last week, Manandafy Rakotonirina, leader of the Power to the Proletariat Party, urged his compatriots to be vigilant.

Imperialist maneuvers were underway in Western Sahara, Benin, Chad, the Comoros and the Seychelles, he said.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO: COMORAN COUP CARRIED OUT BY MERCENARIES

LD050920Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Antananarivo--According to reports from this city, the coup d'etat in the Comoro Islands on the 13th, which toppled the progressive government of Ali Soilih, was carried out by a group of mercenaries. The reports add that the group of mercenaries was led by Bob Denard, known in the Comoros as (Mustafa Abdullah), a former Belgian mercenary who fought in Zaire in 1961.

After his removal from power on 13 May, Ali Soilih was placed under house arrest and later shot to death. The executive, which assumed power, said at the time that Soilih was killed during a shootout between an armed group, which was trying to flee with him, and a group of policemen who were guarding him.

RHODESIA

COMMUNIQUE ON SECURITY FORCES OPERATIONS RELEASED

LD031842Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] A Combined Operations Headquarters communique (?announces) the death in action of Inspector (John Anthony) [surname indistinct], aged (?32) years and married, from Salisbury. His next of kin have been informed.

Security forces have killed six terrorists and five terrorist collaborators.

Terrorists, in further acts of brutality and banditry, have murdered five black people in the operational areas. A black child was killed and another injured when terrorist grenades, with which they were tampering, exploded.

SEYCHELLES

TANZANIAN VICE PRESIDENT PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD050838Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1300 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Victoria--The vice president, Ndugu Jumbe, now on an official visit to the Seychelles, has held private talks with President Rene at State House in Victoria. This morning Ndugu Jumbe was witness to the opening ceremony of an agricultural show at Port (Laru). In the evening the Seychelles president will host a banquet in honor of the Tanzanian leader.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW HERERO LEADER ON NAMIBIA NEGOTIATIONS

LD040904Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] The new leader of the Hereros in South-West Africa, Mr Riruako, says he will not depart from the principles followed by his predecessor, Mr Clemens Kapuuo. In an interview with Radio RSA's office in Windhoek, Mr Riruako said negotiations on the independence of South-West Africa could no longer be delayed purposefully. A positive decision would have to be taken as soon as possible. Referring to the presence of South African soldiers in South-West Africa, Mr Riruako said the matter would have to be dealt with by the new government in the territory.

ZAMBIA

ZAIRIAN REBELS STILL CROSSING INTO ZAMBIA

TA021748Y Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 2 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Lusaka, June 2 (AFP)--Scattered groups of Zairian rebels fleeing Zaire's Shaba Province were still crossing into the bush of northwest Zambia this week as Lusaka dispatched troop reinforcements to the area, according to reports reaching here today.

Travellers returning from the border area between Zaire and Zambia said that the small groups of rebels who retreated to their bases in eastern Angola picked their way through the Zambian bush, staying away from roads to dodge the stepped-up surveillance of Zambian authorities.

The bulk of the rebel invading force, which fled Zaire's southern mining town of Kolwezi after the intervention of French and Belgian paratroops, returned to Angola early last week.

The travellers also said that the Zambian Army and policy had significantly stepped up their surveillance in the northwest of the country. Many Zambian soldiers were reportedly seen in the town of Mwinilunga, where some 20 Zairese rebels were said to have been detained after being disarmed.

Zambian authorities also reported increasing movements of refugees from Shaba into Zambia. The number of refugees was tentatively put at at least 500 but Zambian authorities were awaiting the return of two senior officials sent from here to Mwinilunga before releasing more accurate figures.

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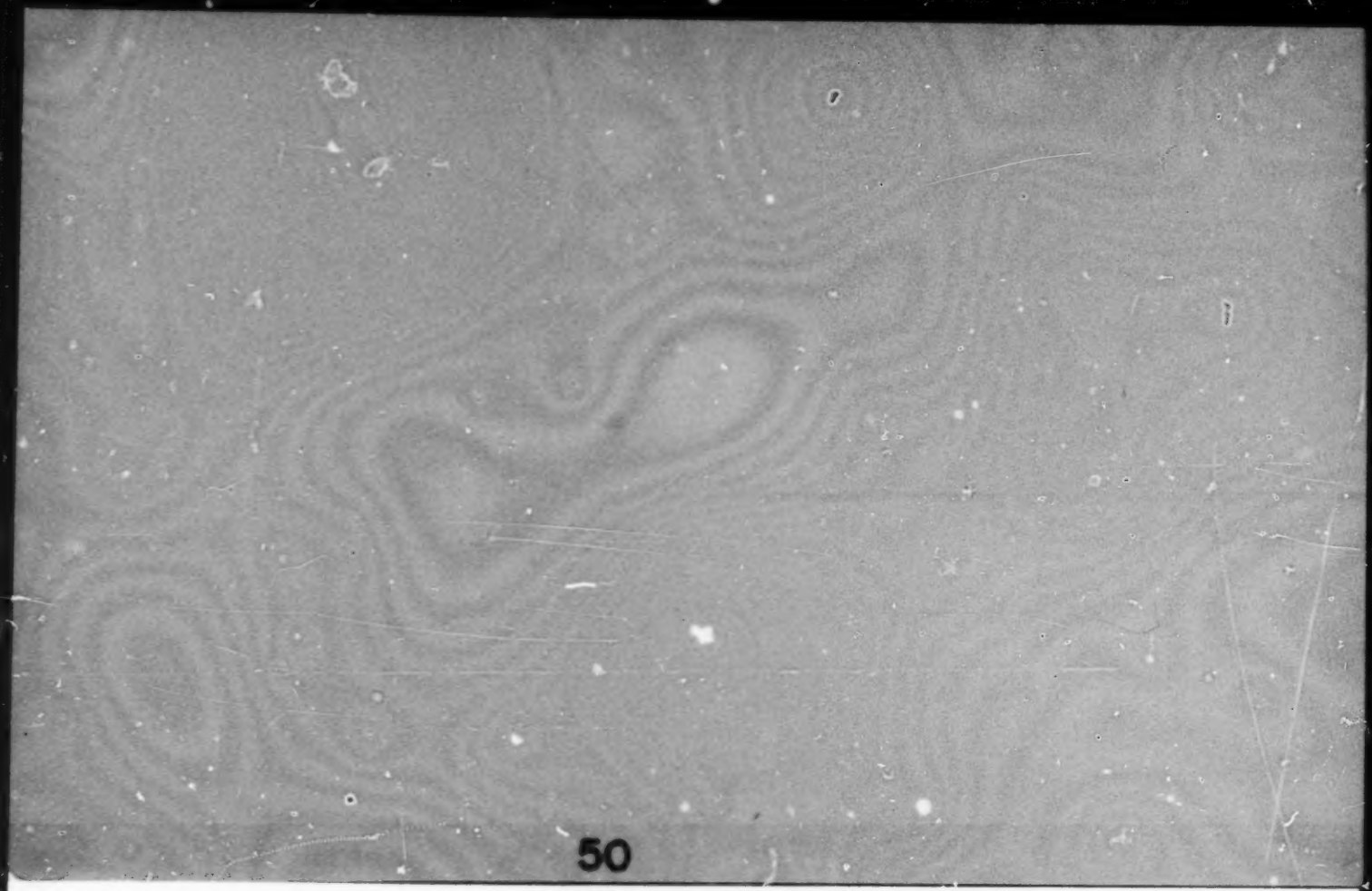
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